

**Notes on some North American HesperIIDae with  
the Description of a New Race of *Polites verna*  
(Edwards) (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera).**

By H. A. FREEMAN, White Deer, Texas.

All the localities mentioned below are in Texas unless otherwise stated.

*ERYNNIS BURGESSI* (Skinner). 1 ♂, March 3, 1938, Dallas; 1 ♂, April 7, 1940, and 2 ♀ ♀, March 31, 1941, Cedar Hill, Dallas County. These four specimens appear to be the first of this species taken in Texas; previously the known range of this species was Utah, Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. The determination of these specimens was made by a study of the genitalia of the males.

*ERYNNIS BAPTISIAE* (Forbes). 2 ♀ ♀, April 19, 1941, 1 ♀, April 20, 1941, 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, May 31, 1941, Lancaster; 2 ♀ ♀, August 22, 1940, Vickery; 1 ♀, March 15, 1938, Dallas.

As far as I am able to gather the above records are the only ones for this species in Texas. Mr. E. L. Bell examined the genitalia and informed me that the details appear to be those of this species. It was interesting to note that there were no species of *Baptisia* growing in any of the localities where these specimens were taken.

*HESPERIA UNCAS* Edwards. 3 ♂ ♂, August 18, 1941, 3 ♂ ♂, and 1 ♀, August 21, 1941, 20 miles north of White Deer, Carson County; 2 ♂ ♂, August 30, 1941, 1 ♀, September 4, 1941, White Deer.

As far as I am able to ascertain this species has never been recorded from Texas previously. In addition to the ten specimens caught several others were seen, so this species must be native to this part of the Panhandle.

*HESPERIA MESKEI* (Edwards). 1 ♀, June 30, 1930, North Little Rock, Arkansas. 1 ♀, August 22, 1933, Hope Hill Farm, Faulkner County, Arkansas. Arkansas can now be included in the range of this rather rare species. From the dates of the two specimens this species must be double brooded there.

**Polites verna sequoyah** n. ssp.

This new race differs from typical *verna* (Edwards) in the following particulars: smaller in size, mounted males average 26 mm., females 27 mm., whereas typical *verna* males average 29 mm. and the females 33 mm. The spot at the end of the cell of the primaries of *verna* is usually prominent, while in *sequoyah* it is absent or else very faintly indicated. All the other spots present in *verna* are smaller in proportion in *sequoyah*. On the under side the coloration is a warmer brown than *verna* and there are fewer fulvous hairs toward the base of the secondaries. These hairs in *verna* give the specimen a yellowish cast, while in *sequoyah* the coloration of that part of the wings is darker. On the under side of the primaries of *sequoyah* there is less fulvous overscaling and the general coloration is darker. On the under side of the secondaries the violet reflection present in some specimens of *verna* is more pronounced in *sequoyah* and the general coloration is a warmer brown, produced by a number of reddish, metallic scales. The faint indication of spots present in *verna* is slightly better defined in *sequoyah*, especially toward the lower part of the wings.

Specimens of this new southern race were compared with typical *verna* from Rhode Island, Ohio, and New York. Following the example of previous authors in this genus, this new race is named in honor of Sequoyah, the Cherokee Indian Chief.

Described from sixteen specimens, eleven males and five females, collected at Hope Hill Farm, Faulkner County, ARKANSAS and Little Rock, Arkansas by the author during May and July of 1933, 1940, and 1941.

*Holotype* ♂ and *allotype* ♀ are in the collection of the author. *Paratypes*, ten ♂♂ and four ♀♀, will be disposed as follows: one pair to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York; one pair to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; one pair to the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.; one ♂ to the collection of Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos, Mendham, New Jersey; one ♂ to the collection of Mr. Otto Buchholz, Roselle Park, New Jersey; one ♂ to the collection of Mr. Don B. Stallings and Dr. J. E. Turner, Caldwell, Kansas; and one ♂ to the collection of Mr. Lowell Hulbirt, Glendora, California. The

other four *paratypes* will remain for the present in the collection of the author.

ATRYTONE DION race ALABAMAE Lindsey. 1 ♀, June 10, 1941, Lancaster.

Since recording the occurrence of this race in Arkansas in "Field and Laboratory, January, 1941, Vol. IX, No. 1, P. 29" a female of this race was taken by the author on thistles near Lancaster, Texas. This is the first time this race or the species has been seen in Texas.

ATRYTONE DUKESE Lindsey. 1 ♂, July 10, 1940, Sylvania, Ohio (Donald Eff, Coll.).

The above specimen, sent to me by Mr. Donald Eff, is the only record of this species having been taken in Ohio.

AMBLYSIRTES BELLI Freeman. 1 ♂, July 25, 1941, Checotah, Oklahoma. 1 ♂, July 5, 1941, North Little Rock, Arkansas (Dr. J. E. Turner, coll.). 11 ♂ ♂, and 8 ♀ ♀, July 20-23, 1941, Little Rock Arkansas. 1 ♂, July 25, 1929, Willard, Missouri (Dr. A. E. Brower, coll.).

Dr. A. E. Brower recorded the capture of a specimen of *Amblyscirtes celia* Skinner at Willard, Missouri "Entomological News, xli, '30, P. 289". After collecting *belli* in Arkansas and Oklahoma I wrote Dr. Brower asking about the specimen he recorded as *celia*. He very kindly sent the specimen to me for examination and it turned out to be a ♂ *belli*. Until 1941 I had seen *belli* only from the type localities of Lancaster and Vickery, Dallas County, Texas, so from the above data this species has a much more extensive range than was previously thought.

LERODEA TRIPUNCTUS (Herrich-Schaeffer). 1 ♂, August 18, 1939, Brickell Hammock, Miami, Florida; 1 ♀, September 6, 1939, Miami, Florida; 1 ♂, June 20, 1937, Miami, Florida (in the collection of A. C. Frederick, Albany, New York); all three specimens collected by F. N. Young.

Dr. J. McDunnough in his "Check List of the Lepidoptera of Canada and the United States of America" (1938, Memoirs Southern California Academy of Sciences, 1, p. 35) preceded this species by an asterisk indicating that it is of doubtful North American occurrence. From the data contained

on the three specimens above, two of which were sent to me by Mr. A. C. Frederick, Albany, New York, and the third contained in his collection, any doubt as to the occurrence of this species within the limits of the United States should now be removed.

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### **A New Species of Oedematocera with Notes and key (Tachinidae, Diptera)<sup>1</sup>.**

By H. J. REINHARD, College Station, Texas.

The relationships of this genus were discussed by Aldrich in 1928 (Ent. News, 39: 301-4). In this reference it is pointed out that Townsend's *Schistocercophaga*, proposed for *Oedematocera dampfi* Ald., is characterized largely in the form of a comparison with *Hypophorinia*. Aldrich cited at least five important characters which show that these genera differ widely from each other and are not members of even the same tribe. Subsequently Townsend placed *Schistocercophaga* in the tribe Hyperecteinini, along with *Oedematocera*, far removed from *Hypophorinia* in the tribe Phoriniini. In the latest key to Hyperecteinini (Townsend, Manual of Myiology, Part IV: 162) the two supposed genera trace to the same couplet and are separated on the difference of one frontal bristle beneath the base of the antennae and some variation in the length of the third antennal segment in the male sex. Neither these characters nor any listed in the recent generic diagnoses (loc. cit., Part X: 310, 313-14) show outstanding differences common to both sexes and apparently *Schistocercophaga* is superfluous, as Aldrich has already pointed out. The following key will assist in distinguishing the species of *Oedematocera*, including one new, described below.

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<sup>1</sup> Contribution No. 707, Division of Entomology, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.